cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year.
When a Club has been forwarded, additions
may be made to it, on the same terms.

tituancl, or pare
Slae as arily
bell on
New mted
t the that
bereon
letid:
orrious
any
n any

h pro-North-re. It ember labor. ead of

of the rines meral was ction, ciple f the

PER NATIONAL B

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

No. 678.

the ships lay together, yard-arm to yard-arm, themselves set in deep frames, that were heavithemselves set in deep frames, that were heavily ornamented in arabesque. The remaining bree sides of the room were hung with tapestry of the richest material and pattern, which though soiled and faded, retained enough of its pristine splendor to attract Miss Beale very sensibly. The pattern of it gave a representation of the valiant feats of Andreas Doria be-fore Venice, and particularly the glorious deeds as they fied. How Garameli, going into the of arms of a young cavaliero, stately and handsome, who was probably a scion of the house whose fallen glories were now in possession of the Beale family. What gave the room an added charm in Miss Beale's eyes, was the fact in of loveliness"—so they styled her—who was given the Admiral's cabin, found the desperate Turk, wounded as he was, about to fire a train that would have blown the ship to atoms, and how he would have stricken off the infidel's head, but for the prayers and interposition of "a vision of loveliness"—so they styled her—who was given to additionally the glorious deeds added charm in Miss Beale's eyes, was the fact that there was a legend attached to it, for the knowledge of which she was indebted to the old Orazio, one of that bare-legged gentry old Orazio, one of that bare-legged gentry Genoese was arrested by her beauty and her whom George irreverently denominated "hang- bravery, and, during the two days that his foe ers-on"-an old retainer, of bent form, and survived, treated him with the tenderest conwrinkled, chap-fallen visage, mumbling as he sideration. After that, the lady, whom they talked—who had been born and bred in Pa-lazzo Cicco, and knew no other home at all. described in glowing terms, nad been was entirely to the Admiral's cabin, which was entirely given up to her. Indeed, said the sailors, begiven up to her. As Helen happened to be the only one who fore they got into Genoa, she was virtually comhad patience to hear him talk—save his rand-son, bright-eyed little Pepe, who was Heien's the haughty old Admiral, and he who had special favorite—the ancient conceived a great fondness for her, and emptied willingly into her ears his store of legend and tradition, in the rumors which gained currency around Genoa, which the simple naiveté of his address and and, industriously circulated, were perhaps addbe autified with his weath, and given his object the bis own distinction. The Count was a proud and haughty noble, and was rather tolerated than liked in Genoa, his genius for war rendering unassailable the high position which his dering unassailable the high position which his leave of the things of this life. This message unpopular manners caused the people continu-ally to begrudge him. His name was cursed everywhere, from the gardens of the Bosphorus to the piratical harbor of Sallee, the infidel reviled his memory, but shuddered when his

name was mentioned or his flag afloat. None ever dared more than Garameli, nor succeeded better in the most desperate undertakings. On one occasion, assisted by some galleys of Rhodes, he had cut out the corn ships from the

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The table is appearance upon his displayed, as it was more than the part.

The Tagordy Room.

The Tagordy Ro into each other, till half their guns had burst. How Garameli, raging like a lion, had secured the first sign of victory, by grappling the Turkded snoods, hung in great satin plaits and folds down to her neck, and her fierce black eyes, veiled beneath lashes longer than they had ever seen, glowed with a rare yet not too voluptuous wealth of passion. As the intruders came to own hand, hauled down the crescent; and, the door, she started, but, instantly regaining when they saw this, the other Algerine ships, her composure, lay still, toying with the purple grapes, and flashing ever and anon a danger-ous glance at them from beneath her long lashes. This unconcern, this silence, this diswhich the reverend clergy were entirely unprepared, and they were proportionably disconcerted in consequence. They stared at the fair vision, at one another, and again at the lovely creature, who was piercing them with her glances. But it would never do to keep up this dumb-show, in which the woman was sure to conquer, as also they were sure to seften; so, the Bishop advanced a step or two, and stammered out: "We have come to see if you have been baptized." "Baptized! what is that?" asked she, languidly, and with a pretty foreign accent, yet smiling disdainfully, it seemed. "Oh, the ignorance of the daughters of Mahound!" groaned the parish priest, upraising his hands in horror. Instantly the wosprang to her feet, fury in her aspect. never stooped to win favor anywhere, now danced attendance upon the beck and nod of a black-browed daughter of Mahound. Such were Who is it dares insult a princess of Cairo, and the wife of Garameli? Dog of a Christian! my slaves shall spurn you from his doors!" "His wife!" ejaculated the Bishop—"his wife, do manner more than compensated for the anachronisms and absurdities of his narrative. The legend which he told of the Tapestried Chambecause the completely charmed the young lady with that room, and decided her in her half-formed purpose of making it inhabitable and pleasant. Count Garameli, Admiral of Genoa, was the chief honor of the Palazzo Cieco, which he had beautified with his wealth, and given fame to by his own distinction. The Count was a proud and haughty noble, and was rather toler.

Senate met, and decreed a sword and a vote of thanks to their brave old Admiral, who had so often the renown and augmented the Bishop, trembling with indignation—"ye hear the vile sorceress confess her arts and spells! seize her! The dungeons of the church are the meetest place for her who hath seduced and priest advanced to carry out the Bishop's lamandate, but, with a shrlll shriek, the woman of the place of the state. The dungeons of the church are the meetest place for her who hath seduced and priest advanced to carry out the Bishop's lamandate, but, with a shrlll shriek, the woman of the prior of the poignard, waited their approach, with passion-shaken frame, and eyes that gleamed like the roused panther's. Ere the clergy could recover their surprise, or renew the assault, old Garameli rushed in with a growl of rage, and, guessing the state of affairs, paid but little respect to canonicals or ecclesiastical dignity. Using aldomestic case and quies, but the Government caused much indignation, but the Government were well enough acquainted with old Garameli's brusque manner to pocket the affront, and meli's brusque manner to pocket the affront, and ternately the pummel and the flat of his mighty sword, he drove the priests along the corridor, bricked them down the great stairway, and barries affairs. kicked them down the great stairway, and bar-red the gate behind their flying forms. He! he! laughed old Orazio, as if he had the scene old Admiral was so completely fascinated with the charms of his prisoner as to be utterly unbefore him, and rejoiced in any discomfiture of able to keep out of her sight. That in the daythe reverned clergy.

There was a great uproar in Gene time he was continually at her feet, lavishing his wealth upon her, worshiping the very ground upon which she trod; and that every night, upon which she trod; and that every night, from dark until dawn, he watched outside her chamber-door. More strange still, it was as Church, and of the sorceress, whose foul arts

matchless contour of her waist and limbs made palpable by the graceful freedom of her Turkish costume. Her soft flesh was white as milk, her long, black hair, stayed by diamond-studded snoods, hung in great satin plaits and folds

Exertions to visiting about an English made of clothes-pins and chess-men, or struts around war in the harbor, and to playing billiards in the saloon of the Caffé Greco, where he speedish a bunch of rods at his back, fancying himself an old Roman lictor, and longing to exercise the prerogative of office upon poor little deal snoods, hung in great satin plaits and folds

French brandy and Jamaica rum, to which leaves the prerogative of office upon poor little leaves the precognition of the leaves the prerogative of office upon poor little leaves the prevent leaves the prerogative of the prevent leaves the prevent leave Parisian ingenuity has given seductive flavor treason, and whose little dimpled shoulders are and appropriate names.

Thus reduced to her own unassisted efforts,

> Yet, more urgent than these difficul- bright intelligence, gathering his crumbs of ties, by far, was the necessity to do something knowledge through pictures and cheerful anfor her father, whose condition, she could see, swers to his eager questions. Sometimes under shocked her far more than his continued ab. it into them, and they break down into dyspep-sence could have done. She could not conceal sia and pale faces over the hateful tasks of the from her fears the inevitable tendency of this school-room. state of things towards madness. And she was I have often thought I would write the his haunted by a continual dread lest even now there were times when he lost his mind—at-

cions, and a prey to gloomy fears, when she re-

prescience that he was to be, in some sort, the guide and governor of her actions. George seated himself, and, twisting his cap in his hands, looked at her for a moment, almost sadly. Then he drew a strong breath, and spoke. TO BE CONTINUED.

the Council of State of North Carolina at a meeting held in Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1859: Resolved, by the Council of State of North

ne doubt very suggestive. I often compar-Helen confessed to herself, with a strong feel-ing of dejection, that her task was a most diffi-own early experiences; he gives promise of a

was becoming every day more and more de-plorable, without her being able either to con-the shell-bark trees, or in a ride to the post ofceive the cause, or to invent a remedy. The transient gleam of cheerfulness which had surrogue will acquire the leading incidents of a prised and delighted her on the day after her ar-book of travels, such as Kane or Livingstone, rival, had only died away to be succeeded by a gloom thrice as dark. He would keep himself or at least such incidents as would strike s hid from their eyes for days together, and, when child's fancy; and I hold, with Walter Scott, he did join the family circle, at meals or that it is useless to burden a child with any other times, haggard, unshorn, morose, silent, there was a wildness in his eye, and a tremor about his lip, and a pleating of his brow, which it into them, and they break down into dyspep-

tory of the United States myself for my chiltacks of delirium, which he was as yet able to dren, rather than drag them through the inqui. conceal from the observation of the family.

Could this be the dreadful secret which op pressed his life and robbed her poor mother of all spirit and energy? And, for a moment, her overted in energy? And, for a moment, her overted in energy that the third favored old Puritans, or read them bright sketches of revoher excited imagination reverted to that horri-ble picture of Rochester's mad wife in the novel lutionary days in Harper's Magazine; but as of "Jane Eyre," until she fairly shuddered at the dreadful associations it called up.

Helen's mind was in this state, harassed by shadowy doubts, haunted by dreadful suspi wouldn't have one of them in Tommy's book; To the Editor of the Union and American:

Resolved, by the Council of State of North
Carolina—

1. That the prompt, vigorous, and effective measures adopted by the Governor of Virginia for suppressing the treasonable invasion of that State at Harper's Ferry have our warm and uncertainty and suppressions.

The state of the s

And leaves a void within my heart, Just twenty short andha ppy month

This gem to me was lent; Its light was joy, and hope, and love, But, ah! so quickly spent; Upon a Sabbath eve it came. And Sabbath morn it v The Sabbath day! that Sabbath day!

Of fear and pain, of grief and wo, That press upon the heart; Yet brightly gleams the cheering sun,

The loss, which I can ne'er forget Until my dying day, Will often raise the happiest thoughts That cheer the pilgrim's way, And throng around his lonely path In all their bright array—

Of him who on the Sabbath rose, A conquering king to be, Who in his time will surely come To set the prisoners free, And who of little children said,

THE FREE NEGRO OUESTION Justice Catron on the Question of Enslaving

A bill is pending before the Tennessee Legin lature, aimed against free negroes, designing to either drive them from the State, or enslave them. Justice Catron, of the Supreme Court of

coins, and a prey to gloomy fears, when she received a visit from George, whose kindly solicitude for his "marster's" well-being was at
once so untiring and so intelligent, that it made
him the master-spirit of the scene. Miss Beale
him the master-spirit of the scene. Miss Beale These views are not very orthodox, but, to my mind, there is no greater object of compassion than a sweet, laughing boy of twelve, with his heart full of merriment, and his limbs fairly aching for activity, and his head full of skating and shinney, and the goose that he saw going or drive from the State, the free colored population now amongst us. It provides that these with fresh oxygen; abright, blue, unclouded sky, and a mild, salubrious climate, not unlike that of Southern Italy.

How long must this fine country, with all its loveliness, lie undisturbed in its native solitude, and shinney, and the goose that he saw going and shinney, and the goose that he saw going Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be home in the family dinner basket, all pinned furnished by the State, to assist in their trans-

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Council of State of North Carolina, at a council of North Carolina, at a council of North Carolin weep.

In the historical line, children of the present generation cannot be sufficiently thankful for such amelioration as has been wrought by men like Abbott and Bonner, who have set forth but that ever has been a slave. Usually, then mothers, grandmothers, or great-grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorions services, or from benevolent motives, by the courts of justice, and accordingly thankful for meritorions services, or from benevolent motives, by the courts of justice, and accordingly thankful for meritorions services, or from benevolent mothers, grandmothers, or great-grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorions services, or from benevolent mothers, grandmothers, and grandmothers, and grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent mothers, grandmothers, and grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent mothers, grandmothers, and grandmothers, and grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent mothers, grandmothers, and grandmothers, and grandmothers, and grandmothers, and grandmothers are grandmothers.

A pioneer party were sent out to prepare a road. Their first work was to cut a passage down the steep red banks of the Washita, and up again on the other side, where we had the river to ford. When over the river, our course long, black bottles. I have a very poor opinion of most of the Indian traders I have yet seen. lay down the south side, over a rich bottom of of most of the Indian traders I have yet seen alluvial soil, and across several fine wood-belted throats, who care for nothing but making creeks running down from the mountains.

Over two of those streams the pioneers had to accomplish the one grand object of their to build bridges before the column could proceed. After travelling down the river-bottom for several hours, we turned to the right, and ascended to the high table-lands by a gradual slope. From the point of view now obtained, we had a grand and imposing landscape in

of Nature, to make this valley a blooming paradise, far surpassing Italy, or any other spot on fashioning, and wanting but little decoration from art. And to make human happiness complete, numerous springs of pure cold water flowers fill the air with fragrance : a pure, health-

press upon it?

After travelling a few miles on the highlands we came in sight of an extensive Indian en-campment, lying far off to our left in a beauti-ful valley plain. Heading off several deep raines, we turned to the left, and went down near the camp, where we pitched our tents.

Buena Vista Plain is truly a beautiful view

Its length from north to south is about six miles, while its greatest width is about three and a half miles. The surface of the plain is perfectly level, varied only by three brooklets

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, fire cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to. All communications to the Era, whether

on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

made two Presidents; has long stood in the front rank of the great party that has governed the country so successfully for nearly sixty years, and therefore her legislation may well be cited before Northern crowds, as declaring the sentiments of the South. I put it to any fair minded man to say whether this law, if it is passed, will not go far to crush out our friends in the North, and yet more strongly mark the black sectional line between the free and the slave States?

Most respectfully were at the large strong the nation inside the ring. A ring of dried grass runs around just in front of the sitters, through which a pond-lily pod is kept passing. If the person standing within the ring guesses the whereabouts of the pod, and strikes it with the stick, he or she is relieved by the person opposite to whom the pad is found. If, however, they guess wrong, and strike without hitting, they get a sharp lick from all the keen little switches. One night, while watching the programment of the station inside the ring. A ring of dried grass runs around just in front of the sitters, through which a pond-lily pod is kept passing. If they person standing within the ring guesses the whereabouts of the pod, and strikes it with the stick, he or she is relieved by the person opposite to whom the pad is found. If, however, they guess wrong, and the ring of dried grass runs around just in front of the sitters, through which a pond-lily pod is kept passing. If they person standing within the ring guesses the whereabouts of the pod, and strikes it with the stick, he or she is relieved by the person opposite to whom the pad is found. If, however, they guess wrong, and strike without hitting, they get a sharp lick from all the keen little switches. One night, while watching the proximation and the pad is found. If, however, they guess wrong, and strike without hitting is a small awitch.

in the North, and yet more strongly mark the black sectional line between the free and the slave States?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. CATROX.

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER;

S.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN THE TENTED FIELD.

CAMP ON BEUNA VISTA PLAIN.

To the Editor of the National Era:

But before speaking of these Indians, or describing the picturesque landscape scenery of this beautiful plain and its charming environs, I must say something of the fine country over which we travelled, coming here from Cyote creek.

Mon.

Although the sale of liquor is strictly pro npright traders, who would not contaminate the Indian with the vices of civilization. But Government should be very careful as to who are licensed to traffic with those untutored people.

I saw Major Blain, the Indian Agent, several times, but did not become acquainted with him, and therefore I shall not express my As I rode along, I took great pleasure in no-ticing how Nature seems to have exerted her-sign him. He is a very plain, ordinary-lookself in forming lovely sites for rurel retreats and charming country villas. Man has here only to avail himself of the hints and kind offers then, I mistook him for an ox-driver. But then, I mistook him for an ox-driver. But then, you know, appearances are often de

ceiving.
Of one thing, however, I am thoroughly con earth, in all that is quiet and beautiful. Here vinced; and that is, that Government has now he will find every natural advantage, lovely vales, dells, lawns, parks, gently-sloping hills, terraced hillsides, smiling little prairies, and charming sylvan haunts, all of Nature's own fashioning, and wanting but little decoration faced brothers, receive from their hands the

care and attention their wants require. Their physical wants are already pretty well gush out at convenient distances, fine trout streams go purling along, thousands of gay birds blankets, and is furnishing them with food. flit hither and thither, and gladden the day with their merry songs, thousands of sweet-scented flowers fill the air with fragrance; a pure, health. posed to make up the other fourth by hunting and fishing.

Now, let their spiritual, moral, social, and

civil wants be attended to. Yours, truly,
GUY OAKLEAF.

For the National Era. WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Or, rather, what can they, as reasonable men, expect of persons opposed in principle to slaveholding? Can they expect that such persons, believing as they do that slaveholding is a wrong, will compromit principle, and, out of pure regard for the slaveholders, and to make

during of the three June, twent (\$50, that thous be are count 14, 1 and t (\$6,9 and t (\$6,

thousant thirty-foo for the itained a year en the publion five dred at (\$7,550, tures of hundred and for (\$53,45 sixty-on anxisty-on thousand forty cer The e

year end lion two dollars, destimates the treas an aggre year of e saud eight cents, (\$\in\$ The es

be in the hope that, like the Philistines who the foundations of the temple of Dagon, the North must be involved in the general rain which the dissolution of the Union must pro-duce; for they know full well that such an event must bring swift destruction upon the "institution" and that without remedy.

On the dissolution of the Union—could it be effected—what would become of the fugitive

slave law and those "compromises of the Constitution" which they claim as guaranties of the existence and perpetuity of Slavery? What would be the condition of Slavery in those States along the dividing line—Delaware, Mary-States along the dividing line—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri? How long, think you, would they continue slave States? Is there anywhere a statesman with mental vision so clouded that he cannot see that self-interest, on the slightest prospect of probable dissolution, would force the slaveholders in those States to hurry off to the States. south of them every slave they possessed? Then, free laborers must supply the places of

Reflecting dissolutionists, however, are not a Reflecting dissolutionists, however, are not a little puzzled to devise the ways and means of effecting their object. A little reflection presents insuperable difficulties. Some have suggested the retiring of the Southern members of Congress in a body; but this is given up, as a majority would remain, and the wheels of the great machine would still move on as well with out the absent members as with them, and perhaps a little better. Others advise proclamations and declarations of independence by State Legislatures or Conventions. But they know very well, or ought to know, that no Shate declarations or proclamations can stop the operations of the General Government. The Union of these States is not to be dis-solved by words. It can only be done by a successful armed resistance of the execution of the laws of the United States.

If the execution of the laws of the United States shall ever be resisted by an armed force, states shall ever be resisted by an armed torce, then will soon succeed the collision which will settle the difficulty forever. The last vain hope of the dissolutionists is, that the people of the North and West cannot be induced to march in hostile array against their brethren in a state of rebellion. The "whisky-boys" of Pennsylvania thought so, too, when they arrayed them-selves against the execution of the laws of the United States. They treated the President's proclamations with disdain, and defied the power of the Federal Government. But scarce-ly had the call for volunteers gone forth, when fifty thousand resolute men responded, in tones that reached beyond the mountains, and brought the arms of the rebels to the ground without a blow. And, in these our days, let but a proclamation go forth from the Presi-dent's mansion that the Union is in danger, and calling for its friends to rise in its defence like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, a in arms, and will preserve its integrity, or per-ish in the effort. All that is requisite for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union is a President of nerve sufficient to do his duty. Let the people, next year, look to that.

MARYLAND.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings through-out the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe rom the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it ap eared ready to burst upon our head, and the anger to our institutions has passed away.

time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North, to abolish Slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbear-ance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conserva-tive statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous,

very, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening

fits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and

preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be

united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcances burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scorize of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my and the sustaining corn." Such, in my sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic Sla-

controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective, and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either be-fore or after 1808, they would not have taken fore or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more—they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect" the provision the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period. be presumed to intend the natural consequences abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitu tion and the Union, must not be surprise should their heated partisans advance one ste further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject, it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing, should the time ever prive when they country be enjoyed without

previous to that period. According to the adverse construction, the

arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the Confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside through-out these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-

sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash connacle, knowing that

that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken " * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of Slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century, there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our dormaidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories

belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the

to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas, there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to an-aul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter

event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature at each suc-cessive election, and the sacred rights of proper-ty held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the Territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the severa Thus has the status of a Territory, during the

intermediate period from its first settlement un til it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the pros-perity of the Territories, as well as the tran-quillity of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion to promote their welfare. From natural cause the Slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile, the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabit when in the progress of events the manner and a state, they will then market. All hopes of African civilization would proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Ne-braska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognised, in some form or other, by an

employed, and shall continue to be employed. to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts, and a thorough invest-igation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States, except the eargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful en-terprise have been rigorously prosecuted, but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the Office of the Constitution of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senting of the Constitution of the Senting of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sentate, on the 21st December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and

March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should

and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and exercised this right before that period, and exercised this right period, and ex and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the mmediate power to act in regard to all such states, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly, passed an act on the 28th February, 1803, to prevent the importation of certain persons their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the Uni-ted States was, to a great extent, prohibited

some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress de As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that, in passing these laws, they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that, to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expressed a rough labor in weight.

clause itself, on which so much care and dis-cussion had been employed by the members of the Convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power or

Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event, any one State could have naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Con-

gress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have

and physical condition has been greatly im-

proved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians, among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors bave been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philasthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neigh-boring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly toler-ated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a Power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not down possible—the present use. which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility. But we are obliged as a Christian and moral

nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous vic-tims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsi-ble in the eyes both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purthus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for Afr

can slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been last manner, Christianity and civilization In this manner, Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese Empire, our late Minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the Ministers of these Powers in all properly measures to seem these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is, that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of

eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other According to the terms of the treaty, the ratif cations were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossi-

> requested an audience of the Emperor, to pre-sent his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifi-Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.
>
> It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole

> thorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true, this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

on the occasion has received my entire appro-bation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily necessary with China. This duty was satisfactorily per formed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai, on the 8th of No tions bear date at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications. by the contracting parties. This was no deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are al ready proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions Still I thought it was proper to submit them to Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the depar-ture of our minister to Pekin, and these con-ventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented. I shall consider the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of or merchants trading with the Chinese empire

our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and success-January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the

Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency, and economy, with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shutik. orick. The entire expenses of the expedition wave been defrayed out of the ordinary appro the steamers constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation ac teamers are worth more than their cost, and hey are all now usefully and actively employed

in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitt out in such a prompt manner, in the far-dista waters of the La Plata, and the admiral conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the Our relations with the great empires of Fran

and Russia, as well as with all other Govern-ments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message, I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has a tractically invarience. relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount (\$128,635.54) had been recognised and ascertained by the Spanish Government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made, "to be paid to the Spanish Government, for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt

two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to dis-charge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opin-

manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, con-fidently expected that this good work will ere late minister of the United States suspended

ong be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subremote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a council that the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the ton, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he (Mr. Marcy) had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me

day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister he should find it entitled to such recognition, expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting ting that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the line habitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

In a different Government of Juaraz to be the only existing Government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience.

this arrangement, until the 9th July last, when ital; and in some of the distant provinces there Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either Government. In the mean with their families, and also an establishment time, the excesses which always attend upon ria, to answer for the trespass he had commit-ted. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Belleyue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted, in the agreements to 691 more

gregate, to 691 men.
Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached

structions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations, had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two Governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason, Lieutenant General Scott was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory, to take immediate command ington Territory, to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two Governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title I need a greatly affects.

that, in any event, American citizens were to that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the

xisting negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been improvement in the affairs of Mexico since y last annual message, and I am again obliged

my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a Constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, [1857,] and General Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Conuress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, [1857.] By the Constitution of 1857 the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857,] and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new Constitution, and was duly inaugurated as new Constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military re-bellion had assigned the supreme power of the Republic to General Zuloaga. The Constitucon provided that in the absence of the Presi-ent his office should devolve upon the Chief ustice of the Supreme Court, and, General comonfort having left the country, this func-Comonfort having left the country, this func-tionary, General Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional Government. Be-fore this was officially known, however, at the capital, the Government of Zuloaga had been recognised by the entire diplomatic corps, in-cluding the minister of the United States, as the de facto Government of Mexico. The constituequisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opin-ons on that measure remain unchanged. I herefore again invite the serious attention of with his Cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period, there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in the control of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was involved for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head

of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated

his official relations with the Central Govern-ment, and withdrew from the country. It was derstanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the varties to the island of San Investigation arising out of the adverse claims of the varties to the island of San Investigation and the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a Government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority was recommended. parties to the island of San Juan, under the Dregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, sudenly assumed a threatening prominent parties to the island of San Juan, under the Dregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, sudenly assumed a threatening prominent such in the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government with its constant of the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities British subjects on the island of San Juan."
To prevent this, the Governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain and from information which reached me from from all acts on the disputed grounds which are other sources, favorable to the prospects of the calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and sovereign rights within the fairly-disputed limits."

adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extand to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and to reduce the messence and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognise the Government.

Now, if this conflictional cause, I felt justified in appoint the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic. Is power does not extand to the city of Mexico and navy upon the happening of contingent further of raraginary suan refuse to render the initial this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar throughout the sea coasts of the Republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognise the Government of raraginary suan refuse to leach throughout the sea coasts of the Republic. How of the city of Mexico and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic. Is purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of Maryland was-selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of Maryland was-select Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the Government of Juaraz to be the cise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained, upon the faith of General Miramon maintains himself at the capwith their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival, one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after, "the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop of war, Satellite, and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had commit. Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to inwhich prudent men cannot be expected to in-cur. Important contracts, involving large ex-penditures, entered into by the Central Govern-ment, have been set at defiance by the local Governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defi-

ance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power.

Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessuits where either party is a foreigner. Ves-sels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer, who pro-tested against such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied, in vio-lation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of au-thority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have whilst do not deem it proper on the present ent occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the incommation on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these, it is quite clear, his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government, and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, ez, of three American physicians, who were ized in the hospital at Tacubaya while atparties, and, without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August, by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any con-jecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good char-acter and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occa-sions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country, and the inprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico. In all these cases, our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for re-

dress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Gouernment of the United States, (wrote our late minister in 1856,) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity."

"I hope the President" (wrote our present Minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase, until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a

them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American Americans who may still remain in Mexico, atthough the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, be-cause efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result, the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest inter-est. Mexico ought to be a rich, and prosper-ous, and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incal-

culable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Guif and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial inter-course, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations, and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extand to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitu-tional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in additional expendituation of the form the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work. ernment have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in ad-

is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incurpeace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled Government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of ininterfere at last, under circumstances of in-creased difficulty, for the maintenance of our

my last annual message, that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and prop-erty of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless revers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes, are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.

for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua, of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties, bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate, for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though

law authorizing the President to employ the lst December, it will not exceed \$96,660 naval force at his command for the purpose of sum not to be taken into account naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against undden and lawless outbreaks and depreda-tions. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Perife tic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also again recommend to Congress

that authority be given to the President to em-ploy the naval force to protect American mer-chant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in violent and lawiess seizure and connection in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish-American States, when these countries may be in a dis-turbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of tself, in a great degree, prevent the evil.

Neither would this require any additional ap-

ropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring, would violate the Constitution—that it wou a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly peaking, the war-declaring power, to the Excourse, be conclusive. A very brief exam-nation, however, will place this objection at

Congress possess the sole and exclusive congress possess the sole and exclusive oower, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the Presi-dent, as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution of the framers of the Constitution of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. They have appointed a day for the election of elektronic transfer of the States. It will not be denied that the general "p

to declare war" is without limitation, and em-braces within itself not only what writers on but also an imperfect war-and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American cit-izen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority, in advance, to furnish instant redress, should such a case afterwards occur? Power by any other means. I repeat the Must they wait until the mishief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is it would be inexpedient for the Government too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation, many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions, which may or may not afterwards arise. Our cise that active and vigilant supervision over history has already presented a number of cases. I shall refer only to the latest. which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to a

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic troops, munitions of war, and necessary s adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable be greater in such a war than the whole amour in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual mes-sage of the President." Here the power is ex-by our overflowing treasury, during ressly granted, upon the condition that the overnment of Paraguay shall refuse to render

President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfull attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Hederal Government pow more provided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the moner fully and frugally expended.

It will appear, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubt fully to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress than seventy years ago, when any Congress of the different Departments, without making the appropriations within the estimate of the different Departments, without making the appropriations within the estimate of the different Departments, without making the appropriations within the estimate of the different Departments, without making the appropriations within the estimate of the different Departments, without making the appropriations within the estimate of the different Departments and the different Departments are the different Departments. that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable all the general appropriation bills necessary to

stantly recalled them to complete their workdo us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain the province and expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any Representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediate by, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislature, at great inconvenience and expense to tures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine

On the other hand, when I came to carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropria-tions for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of tions for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. ent Congress. The reason is, that the a complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and, by the terms of their settlement of their accounts before the Depart-ment could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the pay-ment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency, as stated in the bill amounted to \$3,838,728, but, after a careful actilement of all these stated in the bill amounted to \$3,838,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the mean time the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal, had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to

sted with the great difficulties and trasted with the great difficulties and embar-rassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons, I recommend the passage

of a bill, at as early a day as may b ble, to provide for the payment of the propriations for the service of the Post Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post Office bil sarily gives birth to serious reflections gress, by refusing to pass the general a ation bills necessary to carry on the ment, may not only arrest its action, but the serious refusion of the serious results and the serious results. the judiciary, in short, every depart Government, can no longer perform ti tions, if Congress refuse the money to convene them in any emergency, even will have been productive of great good. time of sudden and alarming danger, fore domestic, which all nations must expect t counter in their progress, the very sa bling of Congress without delay. II, under such circumstances, the President should find him self in the condition in which he was placed a the close of the last Congress, with nearly hat the States of the Union destitute of Representations. atives, the consequences might be disaste therefore recommend to Congress to car effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number for the election of Representaires throughout all the States. They have already has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decide ion in favor of the construction of a Paci nual messages. When I reflect upon would be the defenceless condition of our s and Territories west of the Rocky mounta case of a war with a naval Power suffici strong to interrupt all intercourse with them is this railroad. I have never doubted the tutional competency of Congress to provide its construction, but this exclusively under the expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion o conceive how this protection can be to California and Oregon against such a pava required to construct the road. And yet the defence and protection.

We have yet scarcely reco

habits of extravagant expenditure, p. seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the Constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution, but in taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution taking care that the money tant national objects confided to us by the constitution taking the means necessary to accomplish them and opportunity for reconsideration.

probable, this ought never to be supplied by resort to additional loans. It would be a rule ous practice in the days of peace and prosperit policy would cripple our resources and impour credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message, as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since up dergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government.

The receipts into the treasury from a

sources during the fiscal year ending 300 June, 1859, including the loan authorized the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues treasury notes authorized by existing laws, we eighty-one million six hundred and ninety-tw thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollar and one cent, (\$81,692,471.01.) which sum, with and one cent, (\$51,92,411.01), handred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, (\$6,399,316.10,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the second of the seco thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eleven cents (\$88,090,787.11.)

The public expenditures during the fisc year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to eighty-three million seven hundred and fifty one thousand five hundred and eleven dollar and fifty-seven cents, (\$83,751,511.57. sum, seventeen million four hundred and have thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents (\$17,405,285.44) were apart of the seventeen plied to the payment of interest on the debt and the redemption of the issues of ury notes. The expenditures for all branches of the public service during that face year were, therefore, sixty-six million has hundred and forty six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen (\$66,346,226.13.)

The balance remaining in the treast lst July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hardred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four cents, (\$4,339,275.54.)

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, community late, 1859, were twenty million sidned and eighteen thousand eight hand sixty-five dollars and eighty-five (\$20,618,865.85.) Of this amount, the

of the present fiscal year to 30th fifty million four hundred and ousand four hundred dollars,
Of this amount, it is estimated
lon seven hundred and fifty-six
r hundred dollars (\$5,756,400) will

for treasury notes which may be der the fifth section of the act of 3d and one million one hundred and ousand dollars (\$1,170,000) on acmaking six million nine hundred y-six thousand four hundred dollars) from these extraordinary sources ree million five hundred thousand ic revenue—making an aggregate palance in the treasury on the 1st , of seventy-five million three hun 859, of seventy-five million three hunded eighty-four thousand five hundred ty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents 4,541.89) for the estimated means of ent fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860. expenditures during the first quarter present fiscal year were twenty million housand one hundred and seventy-four and seventy-six cents, (\$20,007,174.76.) (\$4,664,366.76) of this sum were ap-the payment of interest on the public the redemption of the issues of treasred and eight dollars, (\$15,352,808,)

stimated expenditures during the r e hundred and ninety-five tho ee cents. (\$40,995,558.23.) Of which million eight hundred and eighty-six d six hundred and twenty-one dollars and our cents (\$2,886,621.34) are estimated d estimated expenditures for the fisca ling 30th June, 1860, on account of l eighty-eight dollars and ten cents, 188.10;) and for the ordinary expendi-Government, fifty-three million four and fifty-one thousand seven hundred four dollars and eighty-nine cents, 1,744.89,) making an aggregate of million two thousand seven hundred two dollars and ninety-nine cents, (732.99;) leaving an estimated balance million three hundred and eighty-oneight hundred and eight dollars and s, (\$14,381,808.40.) timated receipts during the next fiscal

g 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six milhundred and twenty-five thousand ed, as before stated, as remaining in sury on the 30th June, 1860, will make gate for the service of the next fiscal ghty million six hundred and six thouht hundred and eight dollars and forty (\$80,606,808.40.)
a estimated expenditures during the next

ear ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty ine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and mine cents, (\$66,714,928.79.) Of this three million three hundred and eighty-sand six hundred and twenty-one dold thirty-four cents (\$3,386,621.34) will red to pay the interest on the publi ndred and twenty-eight thousand three and seven dollars and forty-five cents 8,307.45) for the estimated ordinary ex-res during the fiscal year ending 30th Upon these estimates, left in the treasury on the 30th 61, of thirteen million eight hundred ety-one thousand eight hundred and

n the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, duced by such appropriations as shall t of five hundred and thirty-nine three hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the estimates of the General for the service of his Dethe last fiscal year, ending 30th June, the Black Democracy. ety-six thousand and nine dollars. er for the service of the present fishundred and twenty-six thou-324,) making an aggregate of ten milee hundred and sixty-one thousand six d and eighty-three dollars, (\$10,361,683.) these appropriations be made as is estimated, exceed three million ed and thirty thousand one hunety-six dollars and sixty-one cents,

nit herewith the reports of the Secre of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and Postmaster General. They each conuable information and important recomions well worthy of the serious con ion of Congress.
ill appear from the report of the Secre

f War that the army expenditures have materially reduced by a system of rigid which, in his opinion, offers every that the reduction will be permanent een reduced nearly two millions of dol the estimates for the present fiscal alf a million of dollars below the amount

during the past fiscal year, ending on the ne, 1859, exclusive of payments for vice specially provided for by Conout of the general treasury, amounted to \$4,493.33, and its receipts to \$7,968,484.07; g a deficiency to be supplied from the yof \$6,996,009.26, against \$5,235,677.15 rending 30th June, 1858. The intransportation, growing out of service required by Con-

he year ending 30th June, 1861, it feeed \$1,342,473.90, should Congress measures of reform proposed and the Postmaster General. Since the March, retrenchments have been the expenditures, amounting to annually, which, however, did not until after the commencement of the scal year. riod seems to have arrived for det

a permanent and ever-increasing resume the self-sustaining policy which ong controlled its administration. The ng controlled its administration. The legislation recommended by the Postieneral 'or the relief of the Department present embarrassments, and for retit to its original independence, is deyour early and carnest consideration. lity of Congress the local interests strict of Columbia. Surely the city for ages to be the capital of our united, d prosperous Confederacy, has strong favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

NGTON CITY. Dec. 19, 1859.

denry, of Philadelphia, having been by Messrs. Ingersoll, H. C. Carey, incMichael, and others, concerning his in repressing the recent riotous demonstrates.

ernment that cannot secure to its citizens the THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. full enjoyment of these and other inherent rights, fails to answer the end for which it has

"Guided by the Constitution and laws of the ate, a clear sense of my duty as Mayor of niladelphia, and a determination to discharge hat duty without fear or favor of public opin prompted me to the official acts in question

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

THE MESSAGE.-We give place to the Presi dent's message, to the exclusion of editorial and other matter which had been prepared for this paper. It is mild and dispassionate in tone, but concedes everything which the most ultra Southern sectionalists demand, except the revival of the slave trade. The President denies to the people of a Territory and to Congress the right to exclude Slavery therefrom. He renews his recommendations of last year in regard to the acquisition of Cuba, the protectorate over Mexico, and over the transit routes and urges the importance of a Pacific railroad, which will please the West better than the South. On the whole, the message may be regarded as a rather cunning bid for the Presi-

CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION .-One of the wisest and best things of the day is the call issued by the Republican National Committee for a Convention of the party, which will be found in another column. It displays a large and national spirit, which commends it to all men who are honestly opposed to the ex-tension of Slavery, and who deem it a matter of first importance to wrest the Federal Government out of the corrupt hands which now wield it in the interest of a particular class. So far as we can ascertain, the call finds universal acceptance with this class of men; and if the same wisdom and firm adherence to the just, peaceful, and constitutional, landmarks of the party shall continue to guide, there can be no rational doubt of an overwhelming triumph next November. SECTIONALISM-A CONTRAST.

If anybody has a doubt as to which is the ectional party in this country, we refer him to the list of the Senate committees, which will be found in the Congressional proceedings of December 21. Every important or even respectable committee has a Southern man at its head, while the Northern Democratic Senators are insulted, if they are capable of feeling insult, by being placed at the head of committees of no sort of importance. General Lane, s prominent Presidential aspirant, and a thorough-paced Pro-Slavery man, can be intrusted with nothing higher than the chairmanship of the Committee on Engrossed Bills! Mr. Bright, another prominent Democrat, with an eye to the White House, receives, as a mark of Southern

White House, receives, as a mark of Soundstand trampled upon some other remedy.

confidence, the chairmanship of the Committee other remedy.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, said, that after a service of the House, he was hu-

was elected Speaker of the House, he treated his Southern opponents with far greater respect and confidence than the Northern "Democratic" members of the Senate have received at the hands of their friends. We have not now the list of Mr. Banks's committees, but we repropriations as shall to effect certain Inmember that several of them were presided over gency.

Mr. Cobb wanted to know why all the Southes during the present fiscal year, by Southern men, and among them the Military chairman.

These public facts speak louder than words and demonstrate the intense sectionalism of

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN TENNESSEE .- Among the interesting matters which the message compels us to postpone, we will barely allude to a remarkable speech in the Tennessee Legislature by the Hon. William Ewing. Though representing a large slaveholding constituency representing a large slaveholding constituency in the heart of Middle Tennessee, he boldly denounced the cruelty of the proposed expulby the proper Departments, the the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, avowed his adherence to Mr. Jefferson's views Speaker.

Mr. Clark, of New York, arose, and made a of emancipation and colonization of the colored

CALL OF A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL

The National Republican Committee met the Astor House, New York city, on Thursday last, and issued the following call for a National Convention of the party:

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and

Vice President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates which shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the opening of the African slave trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens—and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Ransson of the service required by ConExplains this rapid augmentation of the states. It is gratifying, however, to oban increase of receipts for the year endthe 30th June, 1859, equal to \$481,691.21, red with those in the year ending on a line and the service of the se sion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government, even at the expense of its existence—are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional district, and four delegates at large, to the Con-

Bedwin D. Morgan, New York, President.
Joseph Bartlett, Maine.
George G. Fogg, New Hampshire. Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John Z. Goodrich, Massachusetts. Gideon Welles, Connecticut. Thomas Williams, Pennsylvania George Harris, Maryland. Alfred Caldwell, Virginia. Thomas Spooner, Ohio. Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky. James Ritchey, Indiana. Norman B. Judd, Illinois. Zachariah Chandler, Michigan. John H. Tweedy, Wisconsin. Alexander H. Ramsey, Minnesots Andrew J. Stevens, Iowa. Martin F. Conway, Kansas. Lewis Clephane, District of Columbia William M. Chace, Rhode Island.

James N. Sherman, New Jersey. a general expression by the Republican press of this State, in favor of the re-election of Hon. James Harlan to the U. S. Senate. It wherein he declares that he merely excertain public meetings that official which his oath of office required; he expresses the most unbounded e Union and the Constitution

First Session.

Wednesday, December 21, 1859. SENATE. Mr. Iverson gave notice of his

Mr. Iverson gave notice of his intention to introduce bills amending the act establishing the Court of Claims, and changing and regulating the mode of appointing cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting Executive communications; whereupon the Senate went into Executive session.

The doors being again opened, Mr. Bright submitted a resolution for the appointment of standing committees—yeas 31, nays 19. A strict party vote, except that of Mr. Pugh, who voted nay.

The following are the committees:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Sumner.

ner.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, and Cameron.
On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Saulsbury, Hamlin, and Chandler.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson, and King.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale, and Anthony.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Powell, Trumbull, and Foster.
On Post Offices—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright, Wigfall, Hale, and Dixon.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan, and Bingham.
On Private LandClaims—Messrs. Benjamin, Dall. Winfall Control of Tennessee. On Private Land Courts—Messrs, Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes, and Ten Eyck.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs, Sebastian, Fitch, Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doolittle, and Clark.
On Pensions—Messrs. Thomson, Clay, Saulsbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan, and Grimes.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee, and Ten Eyck. On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Bragg, Simmons, and Foote.

On District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown,
Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy,

Hamlin, and Wilson.

On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thomson, Hemp On Tatents—Messrs, Igier, Inomson, Hemphill, Simmons, and Trumbull.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark, and Doolittle.
On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer, and

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate-Messrs. Johnson of Tenn., Powell, and Dixon On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, Davis, and An

thony.
On Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Lane, Bigler and Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Haun, Sauls bury, and Bingham.
On the Library-Messrs. Pearce, Bay rd and Collamer.

The Clerk said the pending question was upon the motion to amend the record of Friday,

House on the issues between the North and the South. He never believed in the doctrine of secession, and did not believe in it now; but when the people are aggrieved, and their rights trampled upon without redress, there was no

on Public Buildings in Washington; or, in other words, in recompense for his long and faithful services to Slavery, he is appointed to superintend the sewers and gutters which drain the Capitol and its grounds! Messrs. Douglas and Pugh are treated as enemies, or Republipation of the Uniou. He had been a compromise rape, but was now done with compromises. nise man, but was now done with compromis He referred to the South Americans, and asked them whether they would not help to elect a

Speaker.
Mr. Etheridge replied, that when the Deme crats could show that they could concentrate their forces on any one Democrat, then it would be time to consider the proposition. In further reply, he said that he would vote for a

Boteler, when twenty Democrats voted for him.

Mr. Etheridge replied, that all the Southern
Opposition would vote for him at the proper time. It would only be in the last resort, how-ever, that he should ever vote for a man for

Millson, of Virginia, for Speaker.

There were loud and enthusiastic cries for rote, and everybody seemed anxious that the sion or sale of the free colored people, and House should again attempt the election of a

Mr. Clark, of New York, arose, and made a speech on the subject of organization. He defined his position at some length, and gave his definition of what it was to be a Democrat. He had differed from the Administration on its Territorial policy, and in that design and reflection he found himself voting with those from whom he politically differed. He spoke of the efforts of Federal and municipal office helders to break of Federal and municipal office helders to break of the gentlemen from North Carolina on his record as a national conservative man, and of Federal and municipal office-holders to break him down, and said that he was here in defi-ance of the Democratic organization. He owed no allegiance to any man, and was as free as

the flag that waves over the Capitol.

Mr. Clark gave his reasons why he could vote for neither Mr. Bocock nor Mr. Millson. It was because of their support of the Administra-tion's Territorial policy. He announced his de-

that the House adjourn.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, thought it

would be a good plan to confer with their constituents, and, after one more ballot, had proposed to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That, from and after to-day, (tomorrow,) no further vote for Speaker shall b taken until the 15th day of January next. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said, the Souther

Opposition, numbering only twenty-three votes, though claiming to be National men, required the Democrats to go over to them. Why would not the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Etheridge] vote to-day for Mr. Millson, whom he proposed by resolution for means the second to proposed by resolution four years ago to make Speaker? Had his character changed person-ally or politically in that time? He paused for a reply.

Mr. Etheridge would give the reply. Four years ago, when he nominated Mr. Millson, not a single Democrat would vote for him.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, said that Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, said that it was because Mr. Millson positively declined.

Mr. Etheridge said he withdrew his name only at the earnest request of friends around him. He nominated him then because he had resisted the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but times had since changed, and political conduct had changed. The gentleman from Virginia was not the same man politically now, for he had sought to do that which was the beginning of the scenes now being enacted; that which had lighted the torch which nearly set the world on fire; that which, as a Southern man, he thanked God that he had been unable to do; he had sought to force upon an unwilling people by

ed God that he had been unable to do; he had sought to force upon an unwilling people by Executive force a Constitution which they abhorred. He might be compelled to vote for a Democrat, but never for one who had sanctioned the attempt to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. [Applause.]

Mr. Burnett understood very well that the united Southern vote would not have elected Mr. Milleon, but the spectacle would have been one

united Southern vote would not have elected Mr. Millson, but the spectacle would have been one of great moral power, which would have made the endorers of Helper's book tremble.

Mr. Etheridge did not want to see a united South, because that would defeat the very object in view. A sectional appeal on one side would be met by a similar appeal on the other. As an American citizen, he ignored all geographical lines, and would never stand on that floor a sectional man. He would say to the North and to the South, just so far shalt thou

go, and no further. [Applause.] He was sent here from a Democratic district, and was re-

go, and no further. [Applause.] He was sent here from a Democratic district, and was responsible only to his constituents. It was out of place to arraign his motives until the gentleman could get his own party into line.

Mr. Burnett hoped the gentleman would not take offence, if he said God save the mark, if a Democratic district sent him here. He believed the gentleman never intended to vote for a Democrat. Kentucky was conservative and Union-loving, for Henry Clay slept beneath her soil, [applause,] and her Representatives had generally been true in their allegiance. He would like to know why his friend from the fourth district [Mr. Anderson] could make no sacrifice for the good of his country.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, said he had not voted for an endorser of Helper's book, but

had noted for an endorser of Helper's book, but had voted consistently for an American, and intended to continue to do so to the end. He represented the fourth district.

Mr. Burnett. For the present.

Mr. Burnett. For the present.

Mr. Bnrnett. For the present.

Mr. Anderson said it was true his seat was contested, but that was got up by the Democrats, to affect the next election. He was born and raised a Whig, but he would not, like his friend, shed crocodile tears over the grave of Henry Clay. He would not vote for Mr. Millson, because he was a Democrat, nor for Mr. Sherman, because he was a Republican. He was opposed to both of those corrupt parties. [Applause and laughter.] He did not know Gen. Millson, but he would give, as another reason for voting against him, that he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burnett. Are you through?

Mr. Burnett. Are you through?
Mr. Anderson. If you are satisfied, I am could not vote for Mr. Millson, who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but he cculd vote for Mr. Etheridge. He inquired if his colleague had not pledged himself to vote for a Democrat, if the choice lay between him and a Repub-

Mr. Anderson replied that he had. He was only giving his reasons for voting against Mr. Millson. In an issue between a Republican and a Democrat, he would vote for the latter, but he hoped to God the issue would never

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, insisted that he was entitled to the floor. He had not yielded it for the gentleman to denounce his party as that miserable Know-Nothing party. He had voted for Mr. Millson because that gentleman opposed the Kansas Nebraska bill, and because he would never consent to dissolve the Union on account of any miscreant being constitutionally elected President, until there had been some overt act committed against the rights of the outh. He was a constitutional Union man. Mr. Burnett said if, in the heat of debate, he had applied the epithet "miserable" to the American party, he would with pleasure retract the offensive word.

Mr. Hill said he came to Congress with the

hope of being instrumental, in an humble degree, in breaking up the two great organizations, Democratic and Republican, and erecting on their ruins a better party for this Union. [Applause.]
Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, desired briefly

to reply to his colleague. He wanted a speedy organization of this House. He denied that he was pledged to his constituents to vote for a Domocratic President in 1860 in the event of the election being thrown into the House. But in the election of a Speaker he was bound to prefer a Democrat to a Republican.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock the House

Thursday, December 22, 1859.

by his private secretary, James Buchanan, jun. 12 o'clock, meridian, on Wednesday, the 9th of

patent laws. Referred.

Mr. Gwin introduced a Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Lane introduced a bill making an appropriation to pay Oregon and Washington Terrideep-seated, and well it may be, for he has given ories the expense of Indian hostilities.

red.

Mr. Slidell offered a resolution, that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow, it be until Tuesday Speaker who was instrumental in forcing upon an unwilling people the most consummate des-Tuesday.

After some debate, it was agreed to.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol. Re-

A number of other bills were introduced and And, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A desultory debate occurred between Messrs.
Burnett, Anderson, Harris of Maryland, Moore of Kentucky, and others, as to the responsibility

him would have changed their votes.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, said he voted for the gentlemen from North Carolina on his record as a national conservative man, and would not have changed his vote under any

circumstances.
Messrs. Hale and Wood of Pennsylvania,

Nixon of New Jersey, and others of the Republicans who voted for Mr. Gilmer, declared that they did so in good faith, and were ready to do t again if he could be elected.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said he was author

ized to say that if the Democrats would vote for Mr. Gilmer, they could have as many more from that side as might be necessary to elect him.

After some further remarks from diver

members, the House proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Mr. Sherman - - - 95
Mr. Millson - - 79 Mr. Gilmer - - - -Scattering . 13 On this ballot, Messrs. Campbell, Covode

On this ballot, Messrs. Campbell, Covode, Hale, Junkin, Morris, Schwartz, and Scranton, of Pennsylvania; Nixon, Pennington, and Stratton, of New Jersey; and Haskin, of New York, who have heretofore voted for Mr. Sherman, cast their votes for Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Keitt said there were but two parties in the House—the Republicans, numbering one hundred and fifteen, and the Opposition to that party, composed of about ninety-three Democrats, twenty-three Southern Opposition or Americans, and six or seven Anti-Lecompton Democrats, making in all about one hundred

Democrats, making in all about one hundred and twenty who were opposed to the Republicans. He made an earnest appeal to the one hundred and twenty men to unite in the elec-

tion of a Speaker.

He would lay before the smaller wing of the Opposition a proposition in good faith—that either they thirty gentlemen should select whom they pleased from the Democratic side, or let the Democrats select whom they pleased from them, and then unite and elect him. If they would not do that, he would believe, so help him God, that a Republican was nearer to them than one of their own blood, their own country, their own interest, who carries in his hand the

Constitution of the country.

The House then proceeded to another ballo for Speaker, with the following result:

Mr. Shermen - 108 Mr. Winslow offered the following:
Resolved, That from and after to-day there shall be no vote as to the organization of the House until the second Monday in January,

Several members objected to the resolution as not being in order.

Mr. Grow objected, on the ground that nothing is in order but a ballot for Speaker and a motion to adjourn, and cited an act of Congress and precedents in support of his position. He spoke briefly and eloquently in opposition to the resolution. His remarks will be found in full in another column.

A contest arose between Measrs. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Smith, of Virginia, as to the right to the floor, which was finally decided in favor of the former, but he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Friday, December 23, 1859.

fices and Post Roads, submitted reports, ac-companied by bills for the relief of John Scott, William W. Honse, and Samuel D. Honse, and also for the relief of Arnold Harris and Samuel F. Butterworth. On motion by Mr. Gwin,

On motion by Mr. Gwin,

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Yreka, Shasta, and Mussoloy, in the State of California, to Genoa, in the Territory of Utah.

On motion by Mr. Gwin,

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits up to the present time of the act approved March 3, 1855, granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Sundry bills were introduced, and referred to

the House at great length and with much force, but the crowded state of our columns constrains us to omit them from our brief sketch of the proceedings. His speech will be published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, replied to certain articles in the Washington States, reflecting upon his course as a Southern man in the contest for Speaker. He alluded to the fact that his speech in support of the Union had been approved by the press in all sections of the country, and that he had received letters of congratulation from all quarters, as evidence of the undying love of the American Union in the American heart, and that the madness that seeks to sever the ties of the Union will be signally rebuked.

All R. Sherman is nor anyoudy else. He was not, of course, that gentleman's organ, nor in any oway his confident, but, in justice to himself, he thought it proper to say to the House that, as published in the newspapers, when the gentleman from Ohio distinctly disavowed any desire or intention of interfering with Slavery in the slave States, he considered that that was repudiating the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, said he was a supporter of Mr. Sherman, knowing that he was free of all fair charge or implication in anything of a treasonable character, and because the fact that he had received letters of anything of a treasonable character, and because the fact that he say published in the newspapers, when the gentleman's organ, nor in any oway his confident, but, in justice to himself, he thought it proper to say to the House that, as published in the newspapers, when the gentleman's organ, nor in any oway his confident, but, in justice to himself, he thought it proper to say to the House that, as published in the newspapers, when the gentleman's organ, nor in any but the thought it proper to say to the House that, as published in the newspaper

sees to sever the ties of the Onion will be signally rebuked.

In regard to the statements relating to him in the States, he pronounced them wiifully and maliciously false, and grossly and unjustifiably libellous. It was true, he had been in favor of uniting upon a Democrat for Speaker, and would still be ready to do so when he should knew him to be incapable of making this knew him to be incapable of making this House a whitewashing company for the Administration or anything else. He was in favor of istration or anything else. He was in favor of would do more than anything else to quiet the would do more than anything else to quiet the would do more than anything else to quiet the would do more than anything else to quiet the many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many to the second that the election of a Southern many thing else. vote for any but a Union man. He had confi-dence in the declarations of Mr. Sherman, that he signed the Helper book inadvertently, and did not approve of its extreme doctrines, but thought his election would exert an unhappy influence at the South, and should centinue to vote for a Southern Opposition man until he saw good cause to change his course. The House then proceeded to ballot the

The House then proceeded to ballot the twentieth time, for Speaker, with the following Mr. Millson Mr. Gilmer

Necessary to a choice - 112
At half past four o'clock, the House adjourn Saturday, December 24, 1859. The Senate not in session.

Scattering

HOUSE.

Mr. Bonham gave notice that after the speech of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, he would endeavor to obtain an op-portunity to move that the House proceed to ballot for Speaker faithfully throughout the day. SENATE,
Prayer by the Chaplain.
A message of an Executive character was reeived from the President of the United States,

A communication was received from the Su-perintendent of the Capitol extension, relating to the heating of the public buildings.

January; and that when the House adjourn to-day, it be till Wednesday.

Mr. Fouke, Mr. Smith giving way, replied to A large number of petitions and memorials were here presented.

Mr. Mallory introduced an act amending the Mr. Mallory introduced an act amending the Mr. Farnsworth] had declared in subthem many heavy blows. Mr. Douglas stands on the Cincinnati platform, and desires nothing

> of that Convention in good faith, and so will the Democrats of Illinois. They have buried the differences of the past, and consider that every one who abides by the Democratic organization is a Democrat.
>
> Mr. Collamer objected, on the ground that the Senate was now very thin, and when they were last tegether, there was a distinct understanding that no business should be done during Christmas week. vention.
> He (Mr. Fouke) would support the nominer

Mr. Farnsworth. Will Mr. Douglas support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on a platform on which he will not stand himself? Will he sustain a platform which does not recognise his [Mr. Douglas's] doctrine, that the people in the Territories have the right to legislate in reference to Slavery?

Mr. Fouke said he would tell the North and South that Mr. Douglas will support the nomi-

nee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Farnsworth. On any platform? Mr. Farnsworth. On any platform?
Mr. Fouke said he would give his support
against the Republicans, and he proceeded to
show that the State Convention of Illinois declared they would sustain the nominee of the

Charleston Convention.

The discussion was continued for some time tween Messrs. Fouke, Farnsworth, and Morris,

of Illinois.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, then proceeded address the House. He referred to the exciting circumstances under which the House had assembled, and the attempt made by the largest party in this House, who stood before the country as having proclaimed no fellowship with slaveholders, and war to the death against Slaveholders, and war to the death against Slaveholders. very, to elect as Speaker one who had endorsed the Helper look. In speaking of the character of that book and its endorsers, he asked if the Republicans thought it would be right if they should propose to put a man who is a murderer a robber, and a thief, and who proclaims hi leadly hostility to any of their instit

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, desired to know if the gentleman from Virginia applied those words

argument. He had no such thought, and did not intend to say that the gentleman from Ohio was a murderer.

Mr. Sherman had misunderstood the gentle-

man.
Mr. Smith restated his position, and applied his denunciation to the Republicans as a party.

They had a right to say that the gentleman's party had been guilty of these things.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa. I call the gentleman to order. He impeaches the honor of every man on this side of the House, and I ask the gentle-

man to recall it.

Mr. Smith. When I have anything to recall, I will do it, sir, without being asked, [n] plause;] and if the gentleman will keep cool, he will perhaps fare the better by it. He was charging nobody on that floor with being mur-derers and robbers, but he did charge that derers and robbers, but he did charge that when they came here, finding that many members of the Republican party had endorsed Helper's book, they had a right to believe that those endorsers, unless they disclaimed it, were just as bad and just as damnable. [Applause.] [The Clerk here gave notice that order must be preserved in the galleries, and called on the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeepers to perform their duty.

Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeepers to perform their duty.

Mr. Smith said he was proceeding to illustrate his position strikingly, and had been using strong figures of speech, for the purpose of making it so plain that there could be no escape, and to vindicate the Democratic side of the House from the charge of unnecessarily delaying the organization. He asked the gentleman from Iowa if he would have voted for Mr. Sherman if he had really endorsed the Helper book.

Mr. Curfis said the gentleman knew he would

man if he had really endorsed the Helper book.

Mr. Curtis said the gentleman knew he would
not, and that his candidate would not sanction
any assaults upon the rights of Virginia or any
other State. When the gentleman asked whethor he or his party would put a perjurer or a villain into the Speaker's chair, the very question
was horrible. He could not suppose that the
gentleman ever seriously believed that the Republican members were so insensible to justice
and honor as to dare to bring into that hall and
sustain any one who would propose or endorse and honor as to dare to bring into that hall and sustain any one who would propose or endorse any argument in favor of an outrage and crime like that of John Brown's raid. He did not blame them for raising the inquiry, to which he had responded, as had the Republican nominee, by a full denial, but he thought those gentlemen ought now themselves to vindicate them from the imputation.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on Post Ofnot denied the charge, and he wondered at the course of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Nelson,] who had said Mr. Sherman had de-

mied it.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, said he certainly understood Mr. Sherman as saying that he did not remember signing the recommendation of the book, and disapproved of its ultra doc-

Mr. Smith read from the Giooc report the language used by Mr. Sherman, to the effect that he did not recollect signing the paper referred to; that he had not read the Helper book, or seen a copy of it; that his party desired to organize the House quietly and peaceably; that he would not trespass on a single right of a single Southern State; and that he was opposed to any interference whatever by the people of the free States with the relations of master and slave in the slave States. That was all posed to any interference of the United States.

Sundry bills were introduced, and referred to appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into Executive session, The Senate then went into Executive session, Does he disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book? Every one knew that there were differed to a disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book? Every one knew that there were differed to appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into Executive session, Does he disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book? Every one knew that there were differed to appropriate committees.

The directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company had postponed their explanation of the embarrassments to the shareholders for one month, and there was much dissatisfaction manner that the said and the said that the said and the said that the said and the said book? Every one knew that there were differ-ent ways of operating. Helper had said that if his advice were followed, in fifteen years The House met at twelve o'clock. A prayer was offered and the journal read.

The Clerk stated the question to be on receiving the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Winslow,] in relation to postponing the election of Speaker, and that, upon that question, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Farnsworth] had the floor.

Mr. Farnsworth had the floor.

Mr. Farnsworth then proceeded to address the House at great length and with much force, but the crowded state of our columns constrains was his confident, but, in justice to himself, he

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, said he did not desire to misrepresent the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] nor anybody else. He was not, of course, that gentleman's organ, nor in any way his confident, but, in justice to himself, he

on the President's message, in which Mr. S. condemned the Northern Abolitionists and fanatics, and repudiated the idea of interfering in any manner with Slavery in the States, though he regarded the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an infamous wrong. He (Mr. Morris) knew that Mr. Sherman still enter-

pretty pass, when a gentleman put in nomination was not allowed to speak.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made on

yielding the floor for that purpose,) made some trated.
The o

bill, designed to fix the responsibility defeat upon Mr. Grow.

Mr. Grow asked a few minutes togreply to the gentleman from North Carolina, but Mr. Smith refused to yield the floor for that pur-

After considerable desultory debate in rela tion to taking a ballot for Speaker, adjourning over the holidays, &c., the House proceeded to the twenty-first ballot for Speaker, with the

following result : Sherman -Bocock . Davis, of Ind. At 4½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

Monday, December 26, 1859. The Senate was not in session. In the House, Mr. Smith, of Virginia, con Opinions vary as to when he will conclude it Tuesday, December 27, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Collamer objected, on the ground that

the reading of the message was ordered—yeas 28, nays 12.

It was then read by the Secretary, occupying an hour and a half. Its reading being con-

cluded, Mr. Bright saw no reason why the course should not be followed, and moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Senate. He would not ask the immediate consideration of that motion. It could be entered on the journal, and lie over; for no printer has as yet been

elected.

That course was pursued, and then the Senate adjourned until Friday next. HOUSE. The President's annual message was receiv

Mr. John Cochrane moved that it be laid on the table until the House was organized. Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, moved to amend the motion, so that the message be received and read. Mr. Cochrane accepted the amendment, amid

nuch excitement.

The Republican side called for the yeas and nays.

A call of the House was then ordered.

Mr. Stanton argued that there was no presedent for reading the message when not organ-

zed.
Mr. Craige then withdrew his amendment

RICHMOND.—Richmond, Dec. 22.—The medical students from Philadelphia arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the faculty and students of the Medical College, the Governor, and the Richmond Guards. There were ernor, and the Richmond Guards. There were also an immense throng of citizens. The pro-cession marched to the Governor's mansion, where the students were addressed by Governor where the students were addressed by Governor Wise. Subsequently they were addressed by Professor Gibson at the college, after which they dined at the Columbia Hotel. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and there were continual shouts of appliause and waving of hand-kerchiefs along the routs.

AN ENVOY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO VIR-AN ENVOY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO VIRGINIA.—Washington, Dec. 25.—The Charleston
of Courier, of Friday, says there are good reasons
for believing that Hon. C. G. Meminger will be
clothed with the honorable and important office
of representing South Carolina as the special
commissioner to the State of Virginia, according to the provision made by the Legislature
that has just closed its labors.

Mr. Smith insisted that Mr. Sherman had THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The European Congress-Victor Hugo on Brown's Virginia Invasion.

Brown's Virginia Invasion.

New York, Dec. 22.—The steamer Asia, with
Liverpool advices of the 10th, arrived here this had arrived at Southampton.

General Intelligence.—It was rumored at
London that the Chinese had ordered the Rus-

palace.
Additional adhesions to the European Congress had been received at Paris.
Speculations were rife relative to the plenipotentiaries to represent the several States, and the probable proceedings of the body.

The English reformers were holding conferences in preparation for their approaching campaign.

among the shareholders.

The whole amount of gold recovered from the wreck of the steamer Royal Charter reaches

\$180,000.
Victor Hugo has published an eloquent appeal in behalf of Captain Brown's Harper's cerry affair. He says the execution of Brown The bank of France has gained 6,000,000 francs in cash during the past month.

The pacific policy of France towards England was making progress.

The French budget for the next year amounts

o nearly £73,000,000 sterling.
The Paris Bourse closed buoyant. The intelligence from Italy is unimportant.
The difference between Prussia and Hesse could soon be settled, through the interference

of the Diet.

It was reported that the Emperor of China dements on the Amoor, and that the Russian Embassy at Pekin was confined to its palace. A ministerial crisis has arisen in Turkey. The envoy of Prince Daniel, of Montenegro

had been assassinated at Constantinople.

Spain had given orders for an additional levy of 50,000 men for the war with Morosco. At a grand municipal banquet recently given in Paris, the prefect of the Seine speke in a very eulogistic manner of the new pacific era on which France had entered. It was stated that the French Government

tained these sentiments, and therefore supported him.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, denied the right of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to speak by deputy, in this imperious manner. He was not Speaker yet. They had come to a pretty pass, when a gentleman put in nomina-Tuscany within a fortnight, under the penalty

> The official detail of the Spanish losses on the 19th ult., and subsequent days, show that of the officers, nine were killed and forty five
>
> The Times asserts for Journalism a higher function wounded; and of the soldiers, seventy-nine were

easier, having declined \$\psi d\$, with holders pressing on the market, particularly the new crop.

Produce. — The Liverpool produce market closed as follows: Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Rosin heavy at 4s. Spirits turpentine dull at 34s. Tea dull at 1s. 2d.

London Markets. — Baring's circular quotes:

Consequence of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large. Its first great aim is to become a Reliable Newspaper—reporting recomply and fairly everything of public inter-estimated in the condensation of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large examples. Its first great aim is to become a Reliable Newspaper—reporting recomply and fairly everything of public inter-estimated in the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a Reliable Newspaper—reporting recomply and fairly everything of public inter-estimated in the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a Reliable Newspaper—reporting recomply and fairly everything of public inter-estimated in the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

of 1s. for refining purposes. Rice steady.

Money Market.—The London money market was unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of Eugland had decreased £82,000.

Consols closed at 95\(\frac{1}{4} \) @ 96 ex-dividend.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA .- St. with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult has The steamer Cortez had reached San Fran-

ooner General Morgan was sunk, and sev-Mr. Iverson moved that it be taken up and eral other vessels were seriously injured.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 27th,

was dull, and no sales of importance had been effected since the departure of the last steamer. Sales of 300 casks of lard are reported at 13½c. HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED PAPER. The Best and Cheapest Family Newspaper in Five Cents a Number. \$2.50 a Year.

THE First Number of the Fourth Volume of Harp Weekly will appear on the 4th January, 1990. year over 4,500,000 Numbers of Harper's Weekly have been sold, nearly half of which will be bound reference. In commencing the new volume, the pr

dent for reading the message when not organized.

Mr. Craige then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Cochrane's original motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, resumed his remarks from yesterday.

Mr. Houston asked leave to offer a resolution—in effect, proposing to name a temporary Speaker, for ten days—in the mean time to read the President's message, to sign such bill as may be passed for the relief of the Post Office Department, &c.

The Republicans objected to this, and the House was then called, preliminary to voting.

The House again voted for Speaker. Whole number of votes, 208—necessary to a choice, 105. Mr. Sherman received 101, Mr. Scott 17, Mr. Houston 15, Mr. Gilmer 14, Mr. Bocock 14, Mr. Maclay 12, scattering 35.

The House then adjourned.

PRAYERS FOR SEWARD.—The Auburn (N. Y.)

Union, of Monday, says: "Prayers for the preservation of Governor Seward amid the dangers of the sea, and for his safe arrival home, were offered on Sunday in all the churches of the city."

A weetly will appear on the 4th Januarly 1890. This year 4 300,000 Numbers of Harper's Weekly, the propried or selected in the proposed to state that it has been their sim to render Harper's Weekly all the first place, and before anything else, a First-class Newspaper—a pictorial history of current events, equal to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of description, and superior to the daily press in fallness of the paper daily in the first place, a First-class Newspaper—a pictorial history of current events, equal to the daily press in fallness of the paper daily in

of the sea, and for his safe arrival home, were offered on Sunday in all the churches of the city."

Harper's Weekly will continue, as heretofore, to publish the best tales that are written by manye and foreign author. It has a fixed published A Tale of Thee Citian to Harper's Weekly; What well he a week it? The Colon, that he safety and honor of military contingencies, and also a resolution declaring, as the deliberate opinion of South Carolina, that the safety and honor of the slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the free-soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly inviting and urging her sister States of the South to originate the movement of Southern separation, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

Arrival of the Southern Students at the safety and the free polisher to originate the movement of Southern separation, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

Arrival of the Southern Students at the safety many instances, give for a material substitute of the publishers will be conclusion of these taker, others of qual merit will be commenced, it beams. On, or before can here or abroad. It is hardly necessary to add, that foreign serials which appear in Harper's Weekly are prechased from Philadelphia arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the faculty and students of the Medical College, the Governor, and the Richmond Guards. There were also an immense throng of citizens. The pro-

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of twelve

An extra copy will be allowed for every class of we've or twenty-fave subscribers. Harper's Weekly, together, one year, \$4.00.

Terms for Advertising—Fifty Cents a Line.
A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise for three months or more.

Persons living in the city of New York, wishing "Harper's Weekly" left at their houses, will please send their names and residences, with the adherention money, to the office of publication.

Persons reading in the British Provinces will remit Twenty-six cents in addition to their subscription, for the American postage.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,

THE SLAVE YACHT WANDELER .- This vessel, which made its escape from the vigilant revenue cutters at Savannah some weeks ago, has turned up at Boston. It seems that it was bound for the coast of Africa in pursuit of a cargo of slaves. The Captain, Martin, alias Patten, rent on shore at Flores, when Welton, the mate, got under weigh, and sailed for the coast f America. He arrived at Boston on the 24th. The crew, ten in number, have been committed to jail, and the vessel remains charge of the authorities. Welton and a por-tion of the crew were imposed upon by Martin, and forced to submit, after the destination and object of the voyage were made known. We wonder if the piratical owner of the yacht, Lamar, will be permitted to bid it off again at a nomi-

EXPORTS AND RECEIPTS OF COTTON .- New Orleans, Dec. 22.—The exports of cotton hence to England, during the past week, were 34,000 crease in the receipts of cotton at all the ports, since September 1st to date, as compared with the same period last year, now amounts to 270,000 bales.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. INDEPENDENT, POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the youngest of the daily States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the city of New York, and in

discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs, for all ctained advocates in the newspaper press. The gr majority of the journals of the United States are dire-connected with the party organizations of the countr Mr. Smith then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made on Thursday last, and charged that gentleman with the defeat of the Post Office appropriation bill at the last session.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Mr. Smith the offensive till all their forces were concentrated.)

wounded; and of the sounded.

**Cotton.—The Liverpool cotton market was easier, having declined \$\frac{1}{2}d_0\$, with holders pression to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and the public good and the pu

Breadstuffs steady. Sugar firm at an advance jury of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all alike. It does not profess neutrality upon any political issue, still less indifference to any great political movement; but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfoot freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, The steamer Cortex had reached San Francisco, causing much rejoicing—fears for her safety having been entertained.

A severe gale occurred on the 24th, flooding turbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Fed Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Judicial aumonues of the fed Content of the Judicial aumonues of the fed San Francisco. the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a complete of Stavers, while it will not be a complete of Stavers, while it will not be a complete of Stavers. eral other vessels were seriously injured.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 27th, destroying \$10,000 worth of property.

The Austrian brig Joack, from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have foundered, had been found, anchored on the Mexican coast, with two sailors on board, who were in a starving condition. All the crew, with the exception of three others, who landed in a boat at San Blas, had died.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 25th ult. A slight shock of an earthquake was left by San Francisco on the 25th ult.

It was rumored at San Francisco, that the U. S. Senatorial contest in the Legislature would be narrowed down to Gov. Weller and Mr. Baldwin, as the candidates. It was also that the election would be nearly would be necessary would be necessary would be necessary would be confidenced and of power in the Concelle of the Confidence. would be narrowed down to Gov. Weller and Mr. Baldwin, as the candidates. It was also supposed that the election would be postponed till the next session of the Legislature.

The revenue cutter William L. Marcy had returned to San Francisco, being unable to load at San Farralone Island, in consequence of a severe gale.

The Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in the Times will discuss all topics of general interest.

The Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the in-terest of Order, the Public Peace and the general pros-perity of the community. Its influence will be uniformly conservative, without neglecting any just and safe means the public welfare by urging the claims of Education, Morality, and Religion, upon the masses of the people, and in all its discussions it will endeavor constantly to be guided and controlled by the spirit of Medecation, Patriotism, and Common Sense. It seeks the confidence and respect of reflecting men of all parties, but makes no appeal to those with whom party success is the first motive of action, and the peace and welfare of the country the In its Correspondence, both Foreign and Domestie, the Times will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial, and General Intelligence, of important Legal and Criminal Thials, and of whatever

ay have special interest for the great body of the com-unity, will be full, prompt, and reliable. The price of the New York Times, (Dully,) by mail, Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Priday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels and tales, and miscetlaneous selections of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader. Price, Three Dollars a year. Two copies to one address, Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY, TIMES.

year. Two copies to one address, Five Bollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to farmish its valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener, a department which has become highly popular. Price Two Bollars a year. Three copies to one address, Five Bollars Five copies to one address, Ten copies to one address, Ten copies to one address, Ten copies to one address, will be sufficient to an extra copy. n extra copy.

Terms of all our issues—Cash invariably in advance

Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

As an Advertising Medium the Times has claims to a tention, from the extent and character of its circulation ally equal to those of any other journal in the country. All letters to be addressed to the "New York Times,"

FOR JANUARY, 1800. COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME Wifff the number for Japuary, 1800, the Atlanti Monthly will enter upon its Pith Volume, and the Publishers have great pleasure in amounting that the ambier contains the first chapters of a New Jonanes

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Coverants — Our Artists in Italy; The Ami-Song of Nature; Nemophily; Substance and furcach the Fields to St. Peter's; The Exper-samuel Absalom, Filbuster; Roba di Roma, Hussan; About Epiren; The Frofesser's Story, son; Central British America; Art; Reviews a sry Notices; Recent American Publicat ons TERMS. — Twenty-five cents & number. The lars per annum, postage paid to any part of the States.

hile he expresses the most unbounded the Union and the Constitution, he fully intimates that on future occasions perform his duty. He adds:

edom of speech is the inseparable control of liberty of conscience, and the Gov-

from the ordinary sources

ied to ordinary expenditures during

and happiness."

Speaking of a proposition similar in many respects, urged by him upon the Legislature of his native State, he says:

"It has, however, been found that the public mind would not yet bear the proposition, nor will it even at this day; yet the day is not far distant when it must bear it and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these popele (the negroes) are to be free; nor is it less cortain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn infelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emanmion, have drawn intellible lines of distinction between sm. It is still in our power to direct the process of emanation and deportation, and in such slow degree as that the li will wear off insensibly, and their place be, part passus, led up by free whits laborers. If, on the contrary, it is a to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the espect held up. We should look in vain for an example the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors."

In a letter to Mr. Coles, he said:

"Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march time. It will come; and whether brought on by the genous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process St. Domingo, consider and conducted by the power of our essent enemy, if once stationed permanently within our murty, and offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a off our history not yet turned over."

The time has come to begin the movement for hrough that other process, the contemplation of which fills us with horror and alarm. Every nation that has embraced Slavery has perished inder the intolerable burden—perished either by iolence or the poison with which it taints and violence or the poison with which it taints and corrupts society. Already the virus has penetrated, and is spreading through the veins of this nation; and unless speedy relief is found, we shall be fatally infected. It is admitted by all to be the cause of the deep and bitter fend which threatens to rend us into sections, and destroy the Confederacy; and yet no remedy is proposed, no solution hinted at except to let it alone to no solution hinted at, except to let it alone, to grow and fester and corrode. It is the cause of most of the ill-will between us and neighboring nations. It is tainting the morals and corrupting the blood of our race. It has devastated the soil and impoverished the mass of the people where it exists. It has banished education beare told, even by those men who deplore these things, that it is must be left alone. I say that measures must be taken, by which use people of the staye States can relieve themselves of it, or we shall soon cease to exist as a free people. Already, since the Revolution, the slaves have increased ten fold, mounting up from half a million to near five millions; an increase in the same proportion for the same length of time will make their number fifty millions. The country will be incapable of sustaining such a burden. What I propose is no measure of rashness or inconsiderate haste, but the deliberate and matured thought of the most far-seeing and sagacious of all our statesmen. It is simply to provide an asylum, in the congenial regions of the American tropics, for such of our negroes as are now free, or who hereafter may be enfranchised by States or individuals, and who may choose to go there, and to offer them such inducements, by securing them self-government, free homesteads, and protection against foreign or domestic molestation, as they will not and cannot refuse to accept.

This representation covers a wide fold of discus-

This proposition covers a wide field of discussion, and I can do no more than glance at a few of the considerations which seem to recommend it. It does not seem to me that any objection can be raised to the purchase of the necessary territory by the Government. The power has been so often exercised, and especially by those who would be most likely to oppose the object of this purchase, that we may fairly consider that their mouths are closed. So also in regard

WASHINGTON, D. C. In any event, we must make up our minds to behold this grand meridional empire, like

Colonization and Commerce.

A N A D D R E S 8

Before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1859.

BY FRANK P. BLAIR, JUN., OF MISSOURI.

The city which has led the march of civilization in the Great West, whose power and splendor—the growth of little more than one generation—rivals the matured glories which ages have contributed to others, is most fitted to lead in an enterprise Intended to impart to the whole continent the principles upon which her own prosperity rests. The first-born of the ordinance of 1787, she will be recreant to her own origin if she shall fail to claim universal empire, for the principle to which she owes her pre-eminence. That magna charta, conceived by the mind and heart of Mr. Jefferson, to secure you in the rights which he proclaimed to belong to all, in the immortal declaration which asserted our liberties, has opened to you a boundless career of opulence and glory; and I come with confidence to invoke your aid for the plan by which he sought to give to all the same noble inheritance which he secured to you.

When the great declaration of our rights was That magna charta, conceived by the mind and heart of Mr. Jeffersen, to secure you in the rights which he proclaimed to belong to all, in the immortal declaration which asserted our liberties, has opened to you a boundless career of opulence and glory; and I come with confidence to invoke your aid for the plan by which he sought to give to all the same noble inheritance which he secured to you.

When the great declaration of our rights was proclaimed, there existed amongst us an institution anomalous and inconsistent with its great truths, and with the form and spirit of the Government framed upon them. It is well known that not only Jefferson, but all the great men of that day, sought by every means to eradicate this evil. The plan by which Jefferson desired to give practical and universal effect to the true principles of our Government, and root out that element of evil which would fatally affect the whole, is contained in the following brief and pregnant sentences. In a letter to Mr. Sparks, he says:

"The second object, and the most interesting to us, as coming home to our physical and moral characters, to our happeness and sately, is to provide an asylum, to which we

southeastern trade winds, which come sweeping across a vast expanse of ocean, surcharged with moisture; and striking at right angles upon the country, imparting to it the most extraordinary fertility, and giving unquestionable guaranty of its being the predestined seat of future empire. For civilization, be it observed, is of amphibious birth. It has ever arisen on the sea shore, on the banks of the navigable rivers, half from the flood and half from the land. The Ganges, the Nile, and half from the land. The Ganges, the Nile, and the great cities which stood, as it were, knee-deep, or still stand, in the waters of the Mediterranean, vouch for this. A river country, sooner or later, becomes the seat of opulence and power, and the country to which I allude has a pre-eminent title to that appellation. Even here, on the banks of the "beautiful river," I am conon the banks of the "beautiful river," I am con-strained to declare that the Amazon, the La Pla-ta, and the Orinoco, together with their tributa-ries, are unrivalled on either continent; nor are there anywhere else on the globe such an end-The time has come to begin the movement for mancipation, to be accomplished by "the genrous energies of our own minds," rather than arrough that other process, the contemplation of which fills are with horson and electric files. one unending round of vernal promise and ripening harvests. There, the opening blossom and the matured fruit mingle on the same stem, which is released from its burden and converted into a cornucopia by every passing breeze. The same gentle awaying that whitens the ground with the petals of the former, strews it with the bursting fruit. The radiant filimets the area winter in the same stem of the former, strews it with the bursting gather. fruit. The radiant climate "has no winter in its year," and the omnipresent summers, or, rather, the three seasons in their indivisible

rather, the three seasons in their indivisible union, have no interregnum in their rule, and give the teeming earth no rest from the labor of bringing forth her choicest productions. There the task of agriculture will be, not to stimulate, but to repress and tame the powers of the soil. There, the household, however numerous, will not be adequate to gather what the solitary husbandman shall sow. Hours of labor will puchase weeks of luxurious ease. Skies and earth, where it exists. It has banished education beyond the reach of the poor, and eradicated from the hearw of many all respect and love for free institutions. Its demoralizing influence and water, proclaim the promised land, nay, sire few hearts of the latter in the glare of earlier which every element of every lement of

ports, almost within reach of our outstretched arm, accessible to our fleets by a few days sail across the Gulf, and its vast interior penetrated by mighty rivers, navigable for thousands of miles by sea-going vessels. Europe can only avail herself of the productions of the East by voyaging half around the world; which, with steam vessels even, is an affair of months. A few days steaming is all that is necessary to reach our India from any of our great seaports. The Mississippi river pours itself out into the very lap of the tropics, and the great Gulf stream, gathering there its volume, pours its floods along our Atlantic seaboard, as if nature had provided these two great currents, flowing south and north, to be the arteries of our interchanging commerce.

The torrid zone contains more cultivable land than all the rest of the earth put together, and is the most productive with the least labor. On this continent, its resources may be said to be untouched, for the small part of it which has

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29, 1859.

The string of conscipation to go down to a district control of the form of the fo

them hold fast to that faith, and the world is not without hope for them yet. It is the fair star of morning, which ushers a bright and glorious day. It is the fashion in some quarters to deride all attempts to improve the condition of the negro race, and thus justify the cupidity which enslaves them by proclaiming them unfit for every higher condition. No examples are oftener cited to uphold this theory than the condition of Cuba and Hayti. I am content to stand or fall by these examples. I find in a work published under the authority of Congress, upon the subject of our commercial relations, (vol. 1, p. 570,) the following remarkable statement:

ing remarkable statement:

"Among the countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, Hayti bolds the ninth rank as respects tonage. All the States are more or less interested in the Haytien trade. The Northeastern States find a market there for their fish and other merchandise. Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for their salted pork; Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio, for their salted beef; Philadelphia and Boston, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Kentacky, for their household furniture, their rice and aboaco. The manufacturers of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, have already secured an extensive market in Hayti for their cheap cotton textures, and successfully compete with European manufacturers. The official returns of the United States show that Mexico, with a population of 8,000,620, imported from the different ports of the United States with the latter country is therefore more profitable than with Mexico. Indeed, American vessels generally return in ballast from Mexican ports, or go to other States in search of freight, while in Hayti they always find cargoes. * * In 1851, the United States exported to Hayti cotton goods valued at 220,000, while the value of similar goods exported to Cuba reach only \$26,000. The soap exported from the United States to the former country (Hayti) exceeded 1,928,682 pounds, to the latter (Cuba) only 389,748. Hayti received from the United States in 1851 eight tumes as much sittle more

sels of an oligarchy. Kings and commoners have alike felt its edge, and hearts that throbbed for the oppressed have been known to stain with the red drops of life the palace walls, the Senate's floor, and the dusty plain, of distant lands; but who can find daggers for every heart in this land that loves liberty? The hope of Russia may be swept away, for it lives only with one life; but here, its votaries are like the unnumbered leaves

I have spoken of this plan of colonizing our slaves as a means of enabling them to attain a higher position and greater comfort and happiness; but this is not the only object, or even the chief one, to be attained by this grand movement. Mr. Jefferson did not so regard it. He was not unmindful of the interests of this devendent room and was animated in all he will be a significant to the state of the stat pendent race, and was animated in all he said and did by a sincere desire for their elevation

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the parpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

1. Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved.

2. Resolved, That, with our Republican

2. Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the unalienable

struction on all, unless a wise policy shall prevail.

Our task is not more difficult than that of the young Alexander. Shall we approve ourselves less courageous than he? His ancestors have often sunk under the steel of the assassin, when their policy conflicted with that of the selfish nobility; indeed, the assassin's steel is a common weapon in the hands of the cunning and cowardice which forever preside over the counsels of an oligarchy. Kings and commoners have to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence therein. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give local existence to Slavery in viduals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers

ment, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in its Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S THE BRITISH REVIEWS BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

1. The London Quarierly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edmburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Wesuminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
These Periodicate ably represent the three great partons of Great British—Whig, Tory, and Kadh to boilties forms only one feature of their character

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the B publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, much as they can now be placed in the hands of cribers about as soon as the original editions.

CLUBBING.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the Eve Periodicals

As we have for many years been paying more than \$2,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give as the preference over Relectic and other patchwork publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works, and pay nothing either to the Foreign Publishers or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying \$10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; and by taking these works entire, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles tiev may desire to read. Moreover, taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published, and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and siso the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance sheets our series will be found as cheep as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

Remittances for any of the above publications should OUR REPRINTS versus ECLECTICS, &c.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. MISS POLK'S

BOARDING HOUSE. For Permanent and Transient Boarders, No. 447 Penn. av., two squares from Capitol Grounds, Washington, D. C.

METALLIC DECLARATION OF INDE-TMVE HUNDRED DOLLARS can be made in

WILLIAM BUSHNELL,

J. BIGELOW PROCURES PATENTS. And transacts all other Patent Office business.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

JUST PUBLISH,

HENRY W. LONG! LOW By D'Avignon, from an original errectyp.

"It looks the poet, the maker, and the ears in his best and truest aspect."—A , , as he do not have a spect."—A , as he do not have been a factorized by the second CHARLES H. BRAIRD,

BOOK BINDING AND BLAN BOOK MANUFACTURING. GEORGE P. GO THE EVENING POST

kin see a everlasti one ano "Wha asked the well his fined truffer the nearest "Wel

deed. I under a shadder, oughter down, et come he ing so m Den, thi mistis of But, ble

TERMS. DAILY EVENING POST Single copy for one year, in advance SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POS

is published every Wednesday and Sa WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Single copy, one year, in advance

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Have you bought it?

Have you read it?

A good and beautiful gift—
FOR YOUR FAMILY,
FOR YOUR BIBLE CLASS,
FOR YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL,
FOR ALL YOUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

Comprising Bible, Creed, Prayers, Poetry Pietures, and Music?

DYING CHARGE OF REV. DUDLEY A. TYMO.

A CHARGE OF REV. DUDLEY A. TYMO.

Price: paper, 40 cents; plain cloth, 50 cents; cloth gift, 66 cents. Sent post free, on receipt of price.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts. Price \$1 per Bottle ; Siz Bottles for \$1. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

have to he Helen very shra she looke aaked:
"But, unless I

me one ime one in control of the feel that whis perhaps in as my find in soni in and in the feel of th

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LA

